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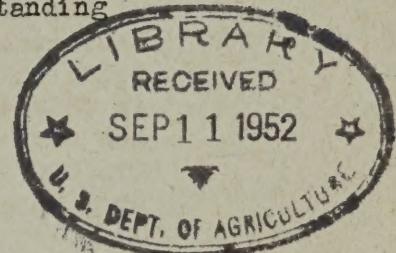
Extension Service
Washington, D. C.3 out
A 4-H REPORT TO THE NATION

1951.

Theme: Working Together for World Understanding

By Gertrude L. Warren
Organization of 4-H Club Work

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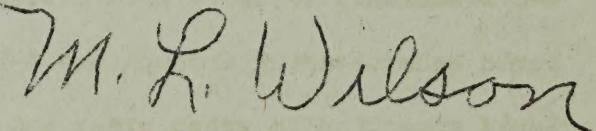
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FOREWORD

At the close of this first year of the National 4-H Defense Mobilization Program, club leaders should take justifiable pride in the many and varied worth-while achievements recorded in this 4-H Report to the Nation. Of special significance is the work of the 2,000,000 4-H members, along with their 275,000 loyal local volunteer leaders who have cooperated in such an outstanding way in topping all previous records.

This report conclusively shows that 4-H members, during these critical times, have been producing and conserving food, saving scarce materials, maintaining needed equipment, learning first aid and home nursing, removing accident hazards, helping in community drives, and practicing good citizenship in countless other ways. In a striking manner, they are earnestly endeavoring to help build America's agricultural strength.

Throughout the coming year, we trust that you as State leaders in this great youth endeavor will find this report useful in telling the 4-H story. We trust, too, that you will not hesitate to mimeograph any part of it to which you may wish to give wider distribution.



Director of Extension Work

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service
Washington 25, D. C.

A 4-H REPORT TO THE NATION

1951

THE NATIONAL 4-H DEFENSE MOBILIZATION PROGRAM LAUNCHED

"Working Together for World Understanding"

The great national challenge of 1951 was centered in helping to build "America's agricultural might" as a part of the national defense mobilization program. The 4-H Clubs throughout the Nation responded to this challenge with their own 14 points. Their 4-H theme, "Working Together for World Understanding," was reinforced by their 4-H slogan, "Above All -- Freedom."

The spirit of the new program was reflected in their 4-H defense mobilization pledge:

"As a 4-H Club member and citizen of our great Nation, I will earnestly work to preserve our deeply rooted spiritual heritage, our time-proven democratic government for free men, and our vast wealth in manifold human and natural resources.

"In carrying out this 4-H defense mobilization pledge, I will do all I can to:

1. Obtain the best possible education and continue to make plans for the future, irrespective of war emergencies.
2. Understand what genuine freedom in a democracy means.
3. Keep physically and mentally strong.
4. Produce for home and world use.
5. Assist in the conservation of all natural and material resources.
6. Take over farm and home tasks of older members who leave for military service.
7. Participate in various defense mobilization and relief campaigns.
8. Care for young children when mothers are at work.

9. Learn and demonstrate labor-saving practices.
10. Receive training in first aid and home nursing.
11. Provide ways of giving comfort to the victims of war casualties.
12. Keep well informed regarding the United Nations and world affairs.
13. Continue to write to and help boys and girls in other lands, sending them needed food, clothing and other supplies as well as illustrative materials regarding life with its many freedoms in the United States.
14. Do all I can to stir the hearts of fellow Americans to a renewed allegiance to the flag of the United States and the Republic for which it stands."

Throughout the year, project work was developed, demonstrations given, discussions conducted, and exhibits planned-- all geared to helping build America's agricultural might.

The keynote of the part of the 4-H Clubs in this huge defense program found expression in a new national 4-H exhibit entitled, "Defense in Depth." For back of the firing lines, the communication lines, and the supply lines stand the 4-H members of America--staunch in their efforts to produce food, feed, and fiber for home and world use; to conserve through practicing and demonstrating methods for making the best use of soil, water, and other natural resources, as well as foods and equipment on the home farm; to serve through first aid, home nursing, and labor-saving activities, and through taking over tasks of those entering the armed services. Along with "all these 4-H calls to duty," 4-H members were also earnest in their efforts to develop their own selves to be better fitted for the "long pull ahead," physically, mentally, and spiritually. Such, in brief, was the launching of the 4-H Defense Mobilization Program for the 2,000,000 members enrolled.

TOP RECORDS ARE SURPASSED IN THE HOME-- ON THE FARM

This first year of defense mobilization efforts of 4-H members proved to be the high point in the history of 4-H Club work. In keeping with a steady but substantial increase over the years, the enrollment of boys and girls between the ages of 10 and 21 years totaled 1,990,932, being the highest enrollment on record, and a substantial increase of 104,718 members over the previous year. The percentage of boys and girls who satisfactorily completed their project work in farming or homemaking increased from 77.8 in 1949 to 79.06. This proved another top record in 4-H Club work and a source of deep satisfaction to all county extension agents and the 274,277 local volunteer leaders whose forerunners, mindful of their character-building responsibilities, early became aware of the importance of finishing tasks once they are started by young people in this rapidly changing period of development.

During the past year, a total of 684,580 boys and girls enrolled for the first time. This makes a grand total of nearly 15,000,000 different boys and girls who have participated in 4-H Club work at some time and gained at least a few of the many benefits derived by those who remain 4-H members for a number of years. This considerable expansion of 4-H Club work in reaching more young people is particularly gratifying at this time inasmuch as it reflects the special emphasis that has been placed for a number of years on the need for providing 4-H opportunities for a larger number of rural young people in both rural and urban areas.

The project achievements of 4-H members were in keeping with their 1951 theme, "Working Together for World Understanding" and centered for the most part in the 14 points of the National 4-H Defense Mobilization program.

FOOD PRODUCTION

4-H members produced more food than in any previous year, in order to make more available for their own families, for other families, and for those in need in other lands as a part of the National 4-H Defense Mobilization program. More than 100,000 acres of garden products were produced in addition to 1/2 million acres of food crops. These 4-H members raised in all over 1,000,000 head of livestock, including dairy and beef cattle, sheep, and swine, and over 9,000,000 head of poultry, including chickens, turkeys, and other fowl. An evidence of the interest of 4-H members in the cattle industry is the story of the survey made by 4-H members in Calhoun County, Ala. to determine the number of acres of pasture on each farm as a basis for a campaign to get more grazing and feed crops produced. For these boys know that there cannot be much expansion of the cattle industry in their area until there is a good supply of grazing crops on every farm.

In all this work in food production, careful attention was given to improved methods of breeding, cultivation, pest control, feeding, marketing, and other practices that augmented the food supply and, in turn, the family income.

Although interest in food production was centered in the new defense mobilization program, 4-H members received much encouragement to increase their efforts, because of the relatively high price level for farm products and the increased provision for awards in the form of trips, scholarships, and other recognition for work well done at 4-H events held, particularly in local communities.

FOOD PRESERVATION

A creditable showing was made by 4-H members throughout the country in preserving the surplus of food produced on the home front, thus stretching considerably the much-needed family dollars to be spent for living. Reports indicate that 4-H young people, especially girls, canned and preserved in other ways a very considerable quantity of fruits, vegetables, and meats. Although it is difficult to ascertain all that the 4-H girls did in preserving the family food supply, reports indicate that over 8 million quarts of food were canned according to recommended practices.

However, this was a decrease in food preservation by canning but was offset by a nearly 100-percent increase in food preservation by freezing methods due largely to the greater speed and ease of operation. In all, nearly 4,000,000 quarts were frozen either in new deep freezers at home or in well-equipped freezer lockers in the home community. Impetus was given to this method of preserving food through 4-H team demonstrations by club members in many parts of the country. Such demonstrations were enthusiastically received by many adults as well as young people seeking information. In addition, a large amount of food, as in past years, was preserved by brining, curing, drying, or storing, in accordance with well-tested preservation practices.

FOOD SELECTION AND PREPARATION

The work in food preservation was often accompanied by some planning, preparation, and serving of meals in keeping with the dietary needs of the whole family. However, the major part of the foods and nutrition program was carried on as a separate 4-H project. In the past year, 4-H girls planned, prepared, or served over 20,000,000 meals. This was in addition to the work done in baking and preparing special food dishes, as well as in preparing and packing school lunches, in accordance with present standards of good nutrition. In all these activities, 4-H members developed skill in the proper preparation of food, in the planning and serving of meals, and in the selection and use of equipment. They gained an understanding of the preparation and combination of wholesome foods and of the selection of an adequate diet in keeping with the dietary needs of the family. They also acquired a better understanding of the signs of good health and the food needs of different age groups. They developed desirable food and health habits. They were guided to make the greatest possible use of home-produced foods and to select wisely purchased foods through a study of food costs. As 4-H members have demonstrated and exhibited home-prepared foods, they have learned to appreciate the foods and breads of other lands. Such activities have done much to increase the popularity of the 4-H foods and nutrition program.

CONSERVATION

A wide variety of 4-H projects and activities were focused on conserving natural resources. Indicative of the increasing interest in conservation as one of America's major problems, was the large increase in the number of 4-H members conducting projects or activities concerned with soil and water conservation. Over 186,000 members participated in such activities as mapping the home farm, particularly as to desirable changes to be made, terracing, contour strip cropping, and other conservation practices. Many of these 4-H members attended State conservation camps where special training was provided. This training often included the use of a farm level in constructing terraces and laying out contour lines as well as locating farm ponds and terrace spillways. Camp programs also included activities relating to the appreciation and conservation of wildlife; information on the social and economic values of soil, especially in relation to national welfare; along with information focusing attention upon the need for all to work together on a program important to the welfare of the community, State, and Nation.

In addition, over 32,000 members were enrolled in 4-H forestry work involving nearly 80,000 acres. These 4-H members through their forestry activities gained desirable attitudes toward the need and importance of conserving our forest resources in relation to the public welfare. They learned to appreciate the importance of the farm woodland as a source of income and of raw material for American industries. They acquired a knowledge of good forestry practices and a skill in executing them. In some instances, they learned how to manage a tree farm for continuous production of forest crops. In all these activities, too, they learned the "importance of keeping America green by preventing forest fires."

An example of the varied 4-H forest conservation activities under way is the work of 37 boys in Tuscaloosa County, Ala. in demonstrating forest conservation to the community. For 2 years, each 4-H member has had a 1-acre wood lot which has been carefully tended. Records have been kept, profits and expenditures listed, and a full report made at the close of the year. One such report for last year indicated that \$23 worth of poles and \$25 worth of pulpwood had been sold, 200 fence posts plus plenty of firewood salvaged and an excellent stand of young timber left. All these members are proving that through such practices, they can realize money returns per acre from wooded areas and keep them producing at regular intervals.

FARM ENGINEERING

In keeping with the 4-H guidepost, "Learning To Live in a Changing World," and parallel with the rapidly increasing development of electric power in rural areas, 4-H members have been correspondingly interested in the use of electric power and machinery on the farm relative to operating farm and home labor-saving equipment, lighting buildings, pumping water, and making repairs. As a result, reports indicate considerable increase over other years in the number of 4-H members enrolled in both the 4-H tractor maintenance and the 4-H electric demonstration projects, as well as in those 4-H soil and water conservation projects involving mapping, terracing, drainage, and other practices requiring engineering skills. In all, nearly 270,000 were enrolled. Articles made and repaired totaled over 185,000, while engineering work in water and soil conservation involved 186,141 farms.

FARM AND HOME MANAGEMENT

Reports indicate that management on the farm and in the home is being increasingly stressed. Club members are recognizing the importance of regarding farming as a highly complicated business as well as a way of life. Likewise, more significance is being attached to the management of the farm and home in saving both time and labor. Club members engaged in activities involving planning efficiently to save time, labor, and money; ways of establishing credit and responsibilities involved; and the keeping of records that will make for sound practices. Nearly 340,000 kept personal accounts, a substantial increase in money-management practices, as compared with the previous year. In this connection, consumer buying received greater emphasis than ever before alongside better practices in the marketing of farm products.

Many 4-H members learned to understand, also, the place and functions of farm cooperatives through participating in cooperative business ventures of their own group and as members or patrons of farmer cooperatives. Some of the types of business conducted have been buying livestock for 4-H projects, selling 4-H livestock or other products raised, buying feed, fertilizer, or other supplies, insuring livestock, and obtaining credit. Other activities in the cooperative field this past year included visits to cooperatives, discussions regarding cooperatives, and participation in events sponsored by cooperatives. Older 4-H members have also been encouraged to participate in various phases of farm and home planning programs, and in keeping records for the whole farm as well as in computing farm income tax returns.

HOME IMPROVEMENT AND BEAUTIFICATION

Parallel with the increase in farm income has been the increase in 4-H Club activities pertaining to home improvement and beautification. All previous records were surpassed. According to State reports, 4-H members improved nearly 120,000 rooms, landscaped over 130,000 home grounds, and made over 800,000 articles which added attractiveness to their own homes and communities. Through such activities, 4-H Club members gained a knowledge of the principles and the materials involved in making the home more attractive and convenient at minimum cost. They planned home improvements for beauty, comfort, health, privacy, and safety in keeping with the needs of every member of the family. They learned to appreciate what is good and enduring in old as well as in new furnishings and accessories. They developed the necessary skills such as painting and simple carpentry in making the improvements planned, sometimes even building an addition to the home or making the furniture for their new home. Moreover, in the beautification of the home grounds, 4-H Club members learned the correct way of planting and caring for grasses, shrubs, and trees for beauty and to control soil erosion, and this often led to a study of plants and their uses. All such activities were conducive to encouraging 4-H members to participate in family planning councils and in sharing home responsibilities; often leading to happier family relationships and making for real family solidarity as well as a genuine pride and satisfaction in the home.

CLOTHING

A new record was set in the 4-H clothing club work. Nearly 2,250,000 garments were made or repaired by the 650,000 members enrolled. Stories of achievements indicated that these members, more than ever before, made an earnest effort to acquire the skills and knowledges necessary to select, construct, and care for clothing suitable for various occasions. They learned to dress more appropriately, becomingly, and healthfully in keeping with a well-planned budget. Noticeable strides were made by 4-H members in relating their work in clothing construction to the principles of color, line, and design in keeping with their own individual characteristics. Selection of clothing from the standpoint of the consumer became more meaningful to them as they learned more about new materials and accessories. In this connection, leaders often observed gratifying instances of the development of initiative and imagination in the use of available clothing materials by the 4-H Club members participating.

Through the large number of 4-H dress revues--local, State, and national --much encouragement was given to the attainment of the basic objectives of the 4-H clothing club program. Leaders made strides in helping each 4-H Club girl to "know herself" in the choice of clothing in keeping with her type and most expressive of her own personality. An effort was made also to help 4-H girls to develop grace, poise, good posture, and the habits of good grooming. The value of these efforts in connection with the clothing program have long been recognized and for a number of years have been reflected in the wholesome, attractive appearance of 4-H girls throughout the country-- a large factor in removing long-existent social barriers. Another outcome of the clothing club work which should not be overlooked is the service rendered by 4-H Club girls in learning to sew for other members of the family, including the making of self-help garments for the children, thus sharing with the mother in the responsibilities of the home.

CHILD CARE

As the defense program makes new demands on farm people, it is believed that more 4-H members will be called upon to take care of younger children either within the home or in the community. To meet this growing demand, an effort was made during the past year to make available more literature and other aids relating to practices in child care for the club members enrolled. Reports indicate that members, reached through this program, have developed an understanding of some of the fundamental principles of child growth and a greater appreciation of the importance of the family in the life of a child. As "baby sitters" they have acquired skills in the intelligent handling of little children in the community, often learning to develop happy and understanding relationships with the mothers of such children. In many instances, special guidance was given to members undertaking such responsibilities. In all phases of child care, 4-H members received guidance relative to food, clothing, play, and the development of desirable attitudes and habits.

HEALTH FOR A STRONG AMERICA

Added impetus was given to 4-H health activities by the national defense program because of a realization of the importance of the health of the Nation's citizens during this critical period.

Nearly 750,000 club members improved their own health and cooperated in improving health conditions in their homes and communities. Over 300,000 members had periodic health examinations, a gratifying increase over the previous year. Thousands developed desirable health habits and attitudes in relation to proper foods, clothing, exercise, and the care of the body. They learned to appreciate the values of young people developing sound bodies and mature personalities. They gained a more intelligent understanding of the signs of good health and the common deficiencies relative to physical and mental health. Along with these efforts were those in relation to home nursing, first aid, and care of children, particularly in connection with defense programs. At their 4-H Club meetings ways of serving the community were discussed and work done to make for better

health conditions. Such work included the improvement of local water supplies; proper care of milk; purchase of hospital supplies and equipment; disease prevention campaigns; removal of home, farm, and community accident hazards; building and equipping medicine chests, as well as other health improvement activities that did much to create an awareness of health standards on the part of the local 4-H Club and community.

Perhaps one of the most outstanding examples of such interest was that shown in several Puerto Rican counties, where, through the initiative of the 4-H Clubs, people of whole communities joined together in an earnest endeavor to improve the health conditions through clean-up campaigns, local health examinations for all children, and other similar activities affecting the general health of the communities involved.

4-H MEMBERS LEARN HOW TO LIVE TOGETHER AT 4-H CAMPS

The 7,000 4-H camps, held in 1950, provided club members with still another means of gaining information and inspiration as well as those desirable attitudes and skills that make for outstanding citizenship and for home and community improvement. These camps were attended by nearly 340,000 members, leaders, and others interested in 4-H camping. This was a large gain over any previous year, chiefly owing to the improved quality of camp programs and to the increased stimulus being given camping by State 4-H staffs throughout the country. In several States, 4-H foundations are being established and funds raised to build State and regional 4-H Club camps, especially equipped to meet the needs of 4-H Club members. One of the interesting features of 4-H camping during the past several years has been the large number of young people from other countries attending the camps, thereby materially helping to develop better world understanding and lasting friendships.

Much has been gained also from camp programs which include the development of good fellowship through music and recreation; evening meetings at sunset or around the glowing campfire; early-morning nature hikes and "cook-outs"; handicraft sessions involving archery and similar activities; as well as those more exciting adventures, such as over-night hikes, or excursions on horseback to explore distant places rich in nature lore. Reports indicate also a growing tendency toward the holding of 4-H camp workshops for volunteer camp leaders. In New York State, 4-H Club leaders a few years ago initiated a camp workshop to which were invited leaders of all youth-serving agencies. Because of the gratifying results in terms of enthusiasm and attendance, it has now been established on a permanent yearly basis. In Iowa, during the past year especially, the attendance at 4-H Camp workshops has increased rapidly, owing largely to the expanded camp program and the genuine interest of the leaders involved; while in West Virginia the holding of such training schools has become a well-established part of the 4-H Camp program. At all such training camps, various skills in the handling of equipment as well as program planning and development have been taught, giving volunteer camp leaders a feeling of self-confidence from the start.

These 4-H camps, as well as the 4-H short courses at State agricultural colleges, have focused considerable attention upon the National 4-H Club Camp held in the Nation's Capital. To this camp every year are sent the most outstanding 4-H members of the respective States and Territories. In all 4-H camps, and especially the National 4-H Club Camp, reports indicate that 4-H members are developing a deeper appreciation of the ideals that have shaped their national and State governments as well as a better understanding of their present functions. This has been due largely to the fact that, at such camps, whenever possible, 4-H members visit historic shrines to learn, at first hand, their significance in the building of this Nation; and discuss national and world affairs with outstanding men and women in governmental and civic affairs, thus becoming more aware of their own responsibilities. All such 4-H camp experiences are usually highlighted by participation in the National 4-H Citizenship Ceremony in which club members, nearing the voting age, take the well-known National 4-H Citizenship Pledge.

Other ceremonies featured at 4-H camps, which highlight the ideals of the 4-H Club program, are the varied campfire ceremonies and the traditional 4-H candlelighting ceremony usually held at the close of each camp.

Reports indicate that 4-H members return from these 4-H camps, whether large or small, strengthened in their determination to make the most of themselves; and to improve every opportunity whereby they may become more worthy members of their own homes and communities.

4-H MEMBERS WORK FOR HIGHER STANDARDS

"Make the Best Better"

Nearly a half million 4-H Club members learned to evaluate their own accomplishments through judging work at club meetings and at various 4-H events, thus raising the quality of their own work as well as that of others in their own and surrounding communities. Many interesting stories of achievements might be cited. Among these was the winning of the grand dairy judging championship of the world by the Maryland 4-H Dairy Team, which represented the United States at the World Dairy Judging Event for youth in England. This event was climaxed by the presentation of the team members to Queen Elizabeth of England and, in turn, her presentation of the trophy awarded to them.

Another means of raising the quality of 4-H Club work is through 4-H tours to observe better practices, under the guidance of trained leaders. During 1950, nearly 18,000 such tours were conducted, involving nearly 700,000 members and leaders.

In all, 24,000 4-H achievement days were held with a total attendance of nearly 4,500,000 members, leaders, parents, and friends of 4-H Club work—an outstanding increase as compared with previous years. Most of these achievement events were linked closely to the observance of National 4-H Club Week, the first week of November, when the attention of the whole Nation was focused on the recognition of the achievements of 4-H Club members and the significant part played by parents and local volunteer leaders.

DEVELOPMENT OF YOUTH PARTICIPATION AND LEADERSHIP

Ever since the inception of 4-H Club work, one of the main objectives has been the development of leadership on the part of 4-H members. In all phases of the 4-H program, members are helped to gain an understanding of the major characteristics that should be developed in order to become a leader; and to learn ways and means by which they may, through 4-H, develop leadership qualities. But, most of all, an effort has been made to help them learn and appreciate the enduring values of sound leadership in a democratic society.

JUNIOR LEADERSHIP

During the past year, nearly 70,000 members enrolled in a definite project entitled "Junior Leadership." An example of the work done by young people seeking earnestly to develop their own leadership abilities is the story of a 4-H Kentucky girl who took full responsibility for leading a club of 21 younger members. Under her leadership, this 4-H Club sponsored a Bookmobile which brought books for young and old. She also led the members in recreational activities as well as in those activities pertaining to the 4-H

projects being carried. Similar stories may be noted wherever junior leadership is emphasized. Some of the results of the junior leadership work reported during 1950 and 1951 were:

1. A larger number of men leaders.
2. Larger attendance at leadership training meetings.
3. Greater service to club members.
4. Increase in project completions.
5. Greater community interest in 4-H Club programs.
6. Increase in membership enrollment.

The leaders were provided training and assistance through county council meetings, project leader training schools, officers' training schools, recognition meetings, and special meetings devoted to 4-H leaders by service organizations.

YOUTH PARTICIPATION IN PROGRAMS ALONG WITH ADULTS

"Learning by doing" has long been an accepted principle of acquiring skills in better farming and homemaking practices through 4-H Club work and other Extension programs. But not so well understood is the process of developing and training young rural leaders by the same method. However, during the past year, there was an increased endeavor to bring more older 4-H members into situations of planning and leadership on the basis that if a youth can do the job, why should an adult withhold that opportunity? It is commonly recognized that leadership is an outgrowth of knowing how to do things. This "know-how" gives youth confidence. Confidence helps develop fourfold character and leadership. Good character is an important end product of 4-H Club work. In addition to the development of good character traits, studies show that when this practice of youth participation is followed, 4-H members remain in the work a longer period of time and take more interest in it.

Perhaps the most outstanding instance of having 4-H members participate along with adults in the development of programs of common interest was the increased representation of 4-H members attending national conferences held in many key cities during the past year. These conferences, in which youths representing youth organizations participated, set a new high mark in youth participation in this country. The climax from the 4-H point of view was the relatively large number of 4-H members actively participating along with adults at the President's Midcentury Conference for Children and Youth, held in the Nation's Capital.

4-H LEADERSHIP LEADS TO GOOD CITIZENSHIP

One of the criteria of a good 4-H Club is its place as a vital part of the life of the community. As a step toward making it so, 4-H programs in a large number of States were more ably planned by the members themselves with the guidance of their leaders. Regular business procedures were followed in all 4-H meetings. Contacts regarding their own part in community improvement were made with leading men and women of the community. Indicative of what 4-H members are doing as loyal citizens is the long list of activities reported during the past year.

DEMOCRACY IN ACTION

Many varied opportunities for the development of leadership and good citizenship are provided through the regular 4-H Club meeting - often rated as having the greatest potentialities for such development. During the past year, even greater emphasis was placed upon the importance of this phase of the work. As club members elected their own officers, conducted their own meetings, planned and carried on their own programs, acted as chairmen of committees, demonstrated in public, and discussed their own responsibilities in home and community development, they learned to abide by the decisions of the club group and to accept responsibilities whenever the situation warranted. In many States, in order to further democratic procedures, county 4-H federations or councils have been organized in increasing numbers. These county 4-H federations or councils, made up of representatives of all 4-H Clubs, assist in determining policies and in planning and carrying out county 4-H activities, in raising money for necessary expenses; and often in sponsoring such activities as 4-H officers' training schools, 4-H fairs, and other 4-H events.

SERVING AS CITIZENS IN LOCAL COMMUNITY

Nearly 46,000 clubs with an average attendance of 20 members engaged in community activities, such as improving public grounds, conducting local fairs, building community playgrounds, and, during emergencies, helping neighboring farmers with their farm and home work. Good examples of this spirit of community cooperation are the countless stories of 4-H members taking over the farm work of fellow 4-H members or of adult farmers suddenly incapacitated or forced to be absent. Another type of strength through united effort was the building of a 4-H hall on the fairgrounds in Scott County, Minn. In this venture initiated by 4-H members and leaders, nearly 200 people of the community, including farmers, businessmen, and county officials, worked side by side. As a result of this cooperative effort, more enthusiasm for 4-H Club work developed, interest in adult leadership was strengthened, and 4-H project activity skyrocketed.

Outstanding service was also performed by the 460,000 boys and girls who demonstrated improved practices in farming and homemaking at meetings held for parents, neighbors, and others of the community. Such demonstrations included care of farm and home equipment, insect control, various conservation practices, use of dairy foods, techniques in the care of young children, and steps of procedure in canning and freezing methods for food preservation. An increasing number of these young people

demonstrated improved practices in many places outside their own communities; thus expanding the influence of their endeavors, particularly in connection with many of the newer phases of 4-H Club work, such as preserving foods by freezing.

Other important community services rendered by 4-H members were those in fire and accident prevention, in which nearly 600,000 participated.

JOINING WITH FRIENDS FOR FUN AND FELLOWSHIP

Recreation is deemed particularly important in rural areas, where 60 percent of the children of the United States live. Because of the rapidly developing 4-H program in recreation and rural arts, nearly a quarter of a million 4-H young people assisted as junior leaders in developing recreational activities in their local communities. They taught games at 4-H events; they improved recreational facilities in their homes; built recreational equipment for the use of the community; and did many other things that provided constructive, enriching experiences during their leisure time and helped to develop all-round, adjusted personalities. During the past year, also, more than half a million 4-H members participated in music and art appreciation activities in keeping with their purpose to make the most of their talents, and add enjoyment to living in their homes and communities for both themselves and others.

One recent, unique development has been that concerned with the raising, management, and care of pleasure horses. Last year 22 States participated in this project, and 10,000 horses were involved. Some of these States were Michigan, Colorado, Nebraska, Kansas, New Mexico, Oregon, and Washington. Reports indicate that an increasing number of members enjoyed drill teamwork, particularly in connection with horse shows, and also that many members made money out of the project. During the past year, an increasing number of good horsemanship exhibitions by 4-H members were given at county and State fairs. In a national equine publication, with a 60,000 press circulation, a regular 4-H column has been started, edited by a former 4-H girl now known as an equine columnist in both the United States and Canada, and free-lancer of horse articles for 20 other equine publications.

Comparable with the 4-H horse or colt project in its ramifications is the 4-H bicycle safety project. In New York State alone, over 15,000 members were enrolled during the past year in this project, in which both recreation and practical safety skills are combined in helping to develop a happily integrated life at home and in the community-- one of the many important aspects of the 4-H recreational program.

WORLD UNDERSTANDING THROUGH THE 4-H CLUBS

"Learning To Live in a Changing World"

In keeping with the theme, "Working together for world understanding," and as a part of the 4-H National Defense Mobilization program, increased effort was made along several lines to encourage 4-H members to understand world affairs in relation to themselves and life in their own communities. To most rural young people, especially during the past year, these relationships and responsibilities became very real as fellow club members, brothers, and neighbors were called to the armed services, making it necessary for them to assume more responsibility on the farm and in community affairs.

INTERNATIONAL FARM YOUTH EXCHANGE

Perhaps the most important 4-H development in promoting world understanding has been the work done through the International Farm Youth Exchange, organized in 1948. Under this project, now in its fourth year, 148 club members or former club members have participated by living on farms for 3 to 5 months in other countries. In doing so, they have worked on the farms visited, and studied the cultures and creeds of the people and their attitudes to international affairs. As a part of this project also, a corresponding number of young people from other countries have come to this country to live on farms here and participate in similar ways in local 4-H Club and community activities. According to the plan set up, as the young people from the United States return to their homes, it is their responsibility to tell the story of their experiences and observations, particularly points of similarity, as well as techniques and skills which will help people here to be better farmers and homemakers. For example, an Indiana 4-H member while abroad made a special trip to Holland to discuss dairy management and breeding with a well-known successful dairy farmer there.

To date, in telling the story of these experiences, the average young person participating has given talks to 78 audiences of over 7,700 people; has written 18 news of magazine articles; and has been on 9 radio programs. Thus, these "grass-roots ambassadors" have strengthened friendships and developed a deeper, more sympathetic understanding of youth and farm life beyond their own national boundary lines -- of paramount importance in developing world peace.

DISCUSSIONS

A large number of 4-H members engaged in more discussions relative to world issues than ever before. They spent considerable time in discussing what could be done about them in the local 4-H Club and in the community. These discussions received impetus from those held at National and State 4-H events as well as from 4-H literature especially prepared for this purpose. Perhaps more than all else in developing better world understanding were the increasing direct contacts and informal discussions of 4-H members with youth from other countries.

PEN PALS

Better world understanding has also been developed through correspondence of 4-H members with young people in other countries, often followed by the sending of food supplies and equipment. Although the need for such supplies in European countries has not been as great during the past year, yet the thought of sharing and exchanging has done much to develop warm friendships. In Michigan alone, thousands of letters from Finland were translated by the State leader for the benefit of corresponding 4-H members eager to make new friends with those across the seas.

Increasing appreciation has been expressed by youth and youth leaders of other lands for the thousands of carefully wrapped packages of food, clothing, garden seed, and tools as well as such needed home equipment as sewing machines. All these expressions of appreciation have done much to point the attention of 4-H members to the importance of sharing in order that others across the seas may be led to understand and promote the philosophy of life in a free world. One such example was the sharing activity of the 4-H Club members of Michigan in raising over \$1,200 for hand cultivators and sewing machines to be sent to Finland, largely because of the understanding engendered through correspondence with the 4-H members of Finland. Many other States, including Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, New York, Connecticut, and West Virginia, also sent sizable gifts to different countries.

In this sharing with the less fortunate, 4-H members gained, too. They developed a deeper realization of the suffering throughout the world from hunger, malnutrition, and lack of adequate shelter and clothing. Often-times, also, through such contacts and experiences, lasting friendships were formed.

Abundant proof is now available that all these experiences through sharing, correspondence, visits to other countries, and discussions have already done much to develop a better understanding of the problems, attitudes, talents, and cultural patterns of the people of other countries. Moreover, it is being increasingly observed that such experiences are leading to a better understanding of present world-wide problems and how they may be better solved.

RAPID EXPANSION OF THE 4-H CLUB WORK TO URBAN AREAS AND AROUND
THE WORLD

URBAN AREAS

Spearheaded by the successful 4-H Club work done in many urban communities during the First World War, particularly in connection with the development of garden and canning projects, 4-H Club work has steadily expanded to reach more young people living in urban areas, as funds have been made available by the areas involved. At present, 4-H Club work is established on a sound basis in such urban areas as Portland, Oreg., with a membership of nearly 10,000; Spokane, Wash.; Denver, Colo.; Detroit, Mich.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Syracuse, N. Y.; as well as in many other large towns and cities, especially along the Northeastern seaboard. Projects undertaken by 4-H members in these areas include nearly all those pertaining to homemaking, gardening, craft and such small-animal projects as raising poultry, rabbits, and goats, particularly in the fringe areas of urban centers. Urban 4-H Club work during the last few years has been given added impetus. A growing demand for it has been evinced by parents of urban young people as well as by the young people themselves. This has been due largely to the rapidly increasing interest of the general public in 4-H Club work and what it is doing for rural young people in developing worth-while out-of-school activities; sturdy characters, unafraid of work and imbued with the spirit of self-help; and those leadership abilities that equip them to do their full part in home and community endeavors.

AROUND THE WORLD

Owing to the increased interest in 4-H Club work on the part of government officials of other countries as well as of those in this country concerned with rehabilitation programs abroad, a decided impetus has been given also to the development of rural youth work throughout the world. Through especially prepared literature, exhibits, workshops, and exchange of visits, by both government leaders and 4-H members, here and abroad, a greater understanding of 4-H Club work has developed, particularly in relation to its adaptability to other localities and situations in meeting the needs and interest of rural young people and helping them "to lift themselves by their own bootstraps."

In Japan recently, 4-K Clubs were organized, patterned after the 4-H Clubs with the same meaning attached to the 4-K's as is attached to the 4-H's. In Cuba, government officials in the early thirties organized 5-C Clubs, with one C standing for Cuba. Similarly, in Venezuela are the well-established 5-V Clubs, with one V standing for Venezuela. At present, 4-H Clubs, or those patterned, at least to some degree, after them, are well under way in England, Scotland, Ireland, Canada, New Zealand, Australia, Chile, Peru, Uruguay, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Finland, Germany, Austria, Greece, and Turkey, as well as in the Islands of the Caribbean such as Jamaica, Haiti, and Trinidad, and in parts of South Africa and Asia, including some of the islands of the Pacific, such as Guam, Saipan, and Samoa.

STEADY GROWTH OF THE NATIONAL 4-H CLUB FOUNDATION

The program of the National 4-H Club Foundation, incorporated on November 18, 1948, has steadily expanded in the past 3 years until now, according to a recent announcement, it has under way a five-point program of services and research designed to help meet the developmental needs of rural youth in preparing them for happy and productive living in a changing world. Supported entirely by funds from nongovernmental sources, the five-point program includes:

1. International Farm Youth Exchange.
2. National 4-H Club Center.
3. Fellowships for Advanced Training of Extension Workers.
4. Research Related to the Developmental Needs of Rural Youth
5. Citizenship, Character Building, and Leadership Training for Youth.

It is believed that this expanded program of the National 4-H Club Foundation along with that of the National Committee on Boys and Girls Club Work, will do much to strengthen 4-H Club work in the United States and in other countries where clubs for rural young people, patterned after the 4-H Clubs here, are being organized.

It is also gratifying to note that the 4-H Club Foundations being organized on a State basis are doing much to strengthen local and State 4-H Club programs.

PURCHASE AND DEDICATION OF THE NATIONAL 4-H CLUB CENTER

Perhaps the most outstanding 4-H event of the past year was the purchase, and the dedication on February 14, 1951, of the National 4-H Club Center, by the National 4-H Club Foundation. This beautiful property, located in the residential area of the Nation's Capital, will be operated as a national home and training center primarily for 4-H Clubs and other groups of the Extension Service. Its main purposes are well expressed in the Founders' Scroll:

"Founded on faith in God and the democratic ideals of our republic, and dedicated to the fourfold development of rural youth, this Center is established to contribute to knowledge, character, love, honor, and dignity among all peoples."

Although this newly acquired National 4-H Club Center will be later available on a permanent basis for citizenship training and educational purposes at cost, the United States Army is now using it temporarily as headquarters for a high-priority research project in Army operations.

During this temporary occupation by the United States Army, a voluntary "Share and Care" contribution campaign is in progress among the 87,000 4-H Clubs throughout the country. It is believed that their active participation in building the Center to its full operational capacity will do much in making the Center a dynamic part of the 4-H Club program and a meaningful expression of the ideals toward which 4-H members strive.

4-H AN AID IN SOLVING MIGRANT LABOR PROBLEMS

For a number of years, the Cooperative Extension Service has been making a concerted effort to work with the families of those farm laborers who are either migrant or on very limited incomes. Gratifying results through 4-H Club work have been accomplished with both boys and girls of such families, especially with those living in labor camps. As in all 4-H Club work, the 4-H projects have been adapted to local situations and particularly to the needs of the young people involved. In San Joaquin Valley, Calif., 4-H housekeeping and food preparation projects proved both helpful and interesting. In New York State, the first projects undertaken included food preparation and preservation, crafts, and room improvement. Later the 4-H program was expanded to include home grounds improvement, shop work, some livestock projects and, also, in one camp the development of an outdoor recreational center. At a camp in Cayuga County, N. Y., 4-H Club projects included gardening and swine for the boys, clothing and foods for the girls. It should be noted that the 4-H program in some labor camps in New York State was evaluated by representatives of leading organizations in the field of seasonal agricultural labor and received high commendation for the careful training and effective educational procedures employed. One example of such evaluation was a highly successful 4-H Club organized a year ago at King Ferry, N. Y. as a step toward curtailing the restlessness of Negro boys and girls who were barred by child labor laws from helping in the fields. This 4-H Club, typical of many others provided practical, worth-while activities, thereby developing a sense of self-confidence and self-respect on the part of those enrolled. Moreover, crew leaders in the field and townsfolk observed alike the more serious attitude of the older teen-agers after the club was organized.

In a number of other States, similar work is now under way and is believed to indicate the possibilities of 4-H Club work in becoming an important medium not only in developing better practices and skills based on the principles of self-help among this group of underprivileged farm youth, but in promoting a better understanding between youth or migrant families and those with whom they come in contact in local communities.

PROGRESS THROUGH 4-H CLUB STUDIES 1/

Along with the development of the 4-H Defense Mobilization Program, progress in 4-H Club studies was also made along two different lines: in obtaining new findings and putting findings to use 2/

The problem of keeping boys and girls in 4-H Club work for more than one year was studied in the Western region and in one county in West Virginia. These studies include the following findings:

Western region	Harrison County, W.Va.
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The younger the first-year member, the more likely he is to reenroll:

Percentage of those 9 to 10 years who reenrolled.....	66	69
Percentage of those 15 years of age and older who reenrolled	42	49

First-year members reenroll better in the smaller clubs:

Percentage of first-year members in clubs with 15 or fewer members who enrolled	66	73
Percentage of first-year members in clubs with over 25 members (in Western region) or with over 30 members (in West Virginia) who reenrolled.....	55	52

A distinct relationship exists between completion of project work and reenrollment:

Percentage of completed members who reenrolled.....	72	71
Percentage of noncompleted members who reenrolled.....	28	6

The project which the first-year member carried seemed to affect his reenrollment:

Percentage of first-year members carrying the following projects who reenrolled:		
Livestock.....	68	85
Foods.....	64	56
Clothing.....	61	67
Poultry.....	57	64
Gardens.....	55	50

1/ Prepared by Laurel K. Sabrosky, Division of Field Studies and Training.

2/ Clark, R. C., and Skelton, W. E. The 4-H Club Leader. N.Y. Agr. Col.

Ext. Cornell 4-H Club B. 94, 11 p. Ithaca, 1950.

In both the Western region study and the Harrison County, W. Va., study, data indicated that those first-year members who took part actively in 4-H Club meetings and other 4-H activities were more likely to reenroll than those who either did not participate actively or had little opportunity to do so.

An interesting finding from a New York study of local 4-H Club leadership was that leaders who stayed on the job 3 years or more found that their satisfaction with their job increased as they stayed with it, while the largest proportion of those who quit found their greatest satisfaction during their first 6 months of leadership. Members' failing to do good project work caused dissatisfaction to one-sixth of the leaders; the next two important causes of leaders' dissatisfaction were failure of parents to cooperate and members' quarreling and lack of cooperation.

The Northeastern region 4-H Club leaders, feeling that the findings from earlier 4-H Club studies should be used more than they were, worked together to assemble the findings from a number of earlier studies into some agent and leader training leaflets. ^{1/} Examples of the statistical bases for a sample of these findings follow:

A large club lives longer than a small one:

Percentage of loss with clubs of 9 members or less	27
Percentage of loss with clubs with 10 to 13 members	22
Percentage of loss with clubs with 18 to 21 members	12
Percentage of loss with clubs with 30 or more members	7

Membership in clubs that fail to reorganize makes up a large proportion of those who do not reenroll the next year:

Percentage of first-year members from reorganized clubs who reenrolled for the next year	62
Percentage of first-year members from clubs which did not reorganize who reenrolled for the next year ...	15

Boys and girls are more likely to stay in 4-H Club work as they enter high school if they were active during their first year in the club:

Percentage of boys and girls who stayed in 4-H Club work who, during their first year:

Attended any county-wide 4-H event	49
Served as an officer or committeeman	85
Were visited by the local leader	66

^{1/} Sabrosky, L. K., and others. Improving 4-H Clubs. 4-H studies point the way to better organization and functioning. U. S. Ext. Serv., PA 111, 7 p. Washington, D. C. 1950.

Sabrosky, L. K., and others. Here are some 4-H facts -- about getting more effective results from local leaders. U.S. Ext. Serv., PA 116, 7 p., Washington, D. C. 1950.

Percentage of boys and girls who dropped out of 4-H Club work as they entered high school, who, during their first year in club work:

Attended any county wide-4-H event	39
Served as an officer or committeeman	63
Were visited by the local leader	38

Failure to complete a project makes a 4-H member lose confidence in himself:

In a study of the 4-H clothing project, it was found that the girls who failed to complete their project work lost one-fourth more self-confidence than the completed members gained.

Parent cooperation is increased if meetings are held in members' homes and if the club holds social events for the parents.

Clubs which held meetings in members' homes and held social events for parents had a 33 percent greater parent cooperation score than those clubs which did not hold meetings in members' homes and did not hold social events for parents.

Local leaders say they have problems and ask for more training.

Percentage of local 4-H leaders saying they need more training..... 95

Percentage of these leaders saying they need help most with:

Subject matter	36
Planning and organizing the club program	21
Understanding young people	11
Duties as a leader	10

Local leaders who have a farm or home background seem to have clubs that hold the members longer:

Percentage of boys and girls who enrolled in clubs with farmers or homemakers as leaders 71

Percentage of boys and girls who enrolled in clubs with men and women of other occupations as leaders 51

4-H Club members often look to their local leader as an important source of project information:

In Massachusetts:

72 percent of dairy club members named their leader as of much importance in providing project information. The leader, together with exhibits of dairy animals and the 4-H dairy project meetings, ranked above all other sources.

80 percent of clothing-project girls named their local leader as the most valuable source of project information, and she rated above all other sources.

Local leaders who attend local leader training meetings stay with the work longer.

Comparing present leaders who have been leaders for 2 years or longer with past leaders (those who have just dropped out during the past 2 years):

	<u>Percent</u>
Present leaders who attended one or more leader-training meetings last year	76
No leader-training meetings last year	24
Past leaders who attended one or more leader-training meetings their last year	62
No leader-training meetings	38

ADULT VOLUNTEER 4-H LEADERSHIP - THE KEY

It has long been recognized that the volunteer local leaders hold a key position in the development and expansion of the entire 4-H Club program. In the training of these 275,000 local volunteer leaders, the county extension agents throughout the Nation, during the past year, devoted 37 percent of their time; some of which was spent in the holding of nearly 60,000 leadership training meetings as well as in giving counsel in the holding of many other meetings held by the leaders alone.

The marked increase in the number of local leaders selected and trained is significant, especially at this time; for, as the 4-H Club program has become more enriched and varied to meet the needs and interests of the growing number of young people seeking to enroll, the load of the county extension agent has become correspondingly heavier. Hence, it has become increasingly important for county extension agents to find and train local volunteer leaders as well as to develop leadership among the members within each club. In this connection, county extension agents helped local leaders in the development of program planning involving encouragement of club members to develop their own club programs. They gave local leaders considerable assistance in obtaining necessary supplies and equipment. They showed them how to demonstrate new or difficult practices. They counseled with them regarding the development of happy, helpful relationships with their members and their parents and how to help them over the hard places.

In all these endeavors, it is commonly recognized that local 4-H leaders receive their greatest satisfactions in seeing youth grow through using the four H's as their yardstick. However, reports indicate a gratifying increase in the number of recognitions given local leaders for their work with the 4-H Clubs.

During the past year, an increased number of special 4-H events such as State and county 4-H banquets were held, primarily to express appreciation to local leaders for the time, energy, and help given voluntarily, sometimes at a personal sacrifice. The State 4-H Leaders' Day held in Denver, Colo., is one such example. That more State recognitions are now being given is due largely to the 4-H leadership awards system developed in 1946, whereby local leaders in 5-year periods are now provided recognition for services rendered up to 25 years.

In many areas, the organization of local leaders into county and State local leaders' associations or councils has proved effective through the years in further expanding the 4-H Club program. Throughout the country, during the past year, an increasing number of local volunteer leaders participated in State and national 4-H events where opportunity was provided for their own meetings and discussions. All such activities highlight the importance of the local volunteer leaders in the development of the youth of every community through the work of the 4-H Clubs. Largely because of this practical system of local volunteer 4-H leadership, the 4-H pattern for youth development is now finding its way to far distant areas around the world. Thus, the work of the local volunteer 4-H leaders of this country, under the devoted supervision of county 4-H Club agents, home demonstration agents, or agricultural agents, is proving a large factor in helping youth the world over "to lift themselves by their own "bootstraps" in keeping with the principles of self-help and "learning to do by doing."

INCREASED COOPERATION OF PARENTS

As has already been pointed out in 4-H Club studies, the cooperation of parents is of major importance in the development of a sound 4-H Club program. Therefore, it was gratifying to 4-H Club leaders to note the increased cooperation of parents during the past year. In some States, special recognition was given to parents who supported the 4-H program by helping their 4-H members to carry on their project work in a satisfactory way, by opening their homes for 4-H meetings, by transporting members to special 4-H events, and by helping others to understand the 4-H Club program. Reports indicate that the parents of 4-H members are increasingly supporting the 4-H Club program in keeping with the underlying philosophy of 4-H Club work that the program is centered in the home and on the home farm. The work is done there. The meetings are held there. Happy family relationships are strengthened there and responsibilities assumed which do much to develop those qualities that make for good citizenship and for world understanding. To this end, also, 4-H members at their regular meetings as well as at county, State, and national 4-H events, discussed world affairs in relation to everyday living and their own responsibilities in their own homes and communities.

In this connection, a recent editorial in the Prairie Farmer states:

"4-H TRAINS YOUNG PEOPLE IN THE HOME!"

"Training our young people to be honest, industrious, and God-fearing citizens is the first duty of every generation. No need to remind the parents of today that the job is not an easy one.

"There are hundreds of distractions to draw the boy and girl out of the home.

"Schooling in the classroom is not the full answer to the education of American youth. Something more is needed. Working alongside parents and other members of the family is still the heart of the training. It is here that treasured customs and standards can be handed down to the next generation.

"It is here that the habits of work, responsibilities toward family and community, are interwoven with sense of duty, knowledge of right and wrong, and desire to work for those we love.

"Did you ever stop to consider how well the 4-H program fits into this situation?

"Yes, the projects and the activities do come from the extension leadership, but most of the work is in the home and on the farm. 4-H achievements are primarily home achievements. Parents can be interested companions of their children in working out the projects successfully. The outstanding 4-H records come from homes where the whole family is keenly interested.

"The great contribution of 4-H to America is this method of training the young in the family life. No wonder the whole world applauds this movement which has done so much for our farm youth."

NATIONAL STATISTICAL DATA

4-H CLUB WORK

BOYS AND GIRLS ENROLLED IN 4-H CLUB WORK 1914 TO 1950, INCLUSIVE

Year	Total yearly enroll- ment of boys and girls	Number of initial enrollments (Total yearly enrollment of) boys and girls (1.89559 Average years in work)	Total boys and girls enrolled to date
1914	116,262	116,262	116,262
1915	161,518	85,207	201,469
1916	169,652	89,498	290,967
1917	336,900	177,728	468,695
1918	518,154	273,347	742,042
1919	323,340	170,575	912,617
1920	222,137	117,186	1,029,803
1921	273,614	144,342	1,174,145
1922	305,622	161,228	1,335,373
1923	459,074	242,180	1,577,553
1924	510,355	269,233	1,846,786
1925	565,046	298,084	2,144,870
1926	586,156	309,221	2,454,091
1927	619,712	326,923	2,781,014
1928	663,940	350,255	3,131,269
1929	756,096	398,871	3,530,140
1930	822,714	405,324	3,935,464
1931	890,374	412,485	4,347,949
1932	925,612	401,160	4,749,109
1933	921,965	380,034	5,129,143
1934	916,062	391,439	5,520,582
1935	997,744	436,788	5,957,370
1936	1,145,508	536,895	6,494,265
1937	1,192,385	515,693	7,009,958
1938	1,286,029	544,799	7,554,757
1939	1,381,595	555,626	8,110,383
1940	1,420,297	543,503	8,653,886
1941	1,404,700	518,367	9,172,253
1942	1,443,248	556,597	9,728,850
1943	1,639,473	711,936	10,440,786
1944	1,590,598	641,606	11,082,392
1945	1,562,622	597,471	11,679,863
1946	1,615,039	610,596	12,290,459
1947	1,759,911	657,954	12,948,413
1948	1,829,250	657,625	13,606,039
1949	1,886,214	662,399	14,268,438
1950	1,990,932	684,580	14,953,018

4-H CLUB WORK

1950

Enrollment of boys and girls in 4-H Club work continued to increase, and the 1950 enrollment of 1,990,932 boys and girls was the largest in the history of club work. This was an increase of 104,718 or 5.5 percent, over 1949. During this same period enrollment of boys increased 5.8 percent while that of girls increased 5.3 percent.

The percentage of boys and girls who satisfactorily completed their year of club work increased from 77.8 in 1949 to 79.1 in 1950.

In 1950 a total of 684,580 boys and girls were enrolled for the first time. This makes a grand total of 14,953,018 different boys or girls who have participated in club work at any time.

Club records indicate that 1,530,583, or 77 percent, of the boys and girls enrolled came from 1,123,482 farm homes and 460,349, or 23 percent, came from 357,487 "other" homes.

4-H CLUB WORK: MEMBERS PARTICIPATING AND PROJECTS CONDUCTED

Item	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Junior clubs	74,597	80,286	81,738	84,020	86,827
Different boys enrolled.....	722,583	798,651	829,741	854,098	903,741
Different girls enrolled.....	892,456	961,260	999,509	1,032,116	1,087,191
Total enrollment...1,615,039	1,759,911	1,829,250	1,886,214	1,990,932	
Different boys completing.....	540,405	600,521	627,718	656,914	702,148
Different girls completing.....	688,931	743,869	777,374	810,557	871,955
Total completing...1,229,336	1,344,390	1,405,092	1,467,471	1,574,103	
Projects started....3,269,809	3,486,902	3,601,892	3,711,884	3,935,963	
Projects completed...2,464,364	2,620,656	2,723,449	2,848,612	3,068,302	

HOME AND SCHOOL STATUS OF 4-H CLUB MEMBERS, 1950

Members	From farm homes	From nonfarm homes	In school	Out of School
Boys.....	736,247	167,494	870,159	33,582
Girls.....	794,336	292,855	1,061,947	25,244
Total.....	1,530,583	460,349	1,932,106	58,826

MEMBERSHIP IN 4-H CLUBS ACCORDING TO AGE

Percentage of club members who were--

10 and

Members	under 11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	
Boys.....	17.7	16.0	16.4	14.8	12.3	9.0	6.2	3.9	2.1	1.0	0.6
Girls.....	20.0	17.6	17.0	14.8	11.7	8.3	5.4	3.0	1.3	0.6	0.3

MEMBERSHIP IN 4-H CLUBS ACCORDING TO LENGTH OF TIME IN CLUB WORK

Percentage of club members enrolled for--

Members	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years	6 years	7 years	8 years	9 years	10 years
Boys....	34.1	23.1	16.7	11.5	6.9	3.8	2.0	1.1	0.5	0.3
Girls...	34.7	23.6	16.6	11.1	6.7	3.7	2.0	1.0	0.4	0.2
Total....	34.4	23.4	16.6	11.3	6.8	3.7	2.0	1.1	0.4	0.3

NUMBER OF DIFFERENT 4-H CLUB MEMBERS, INCLUDING THOSE IN CORRESPONDING PROJECTS, WHO RECEIVED DEFINITE TRAINING IN--

Judging.....	474,768	Fire and accident prevention	572,917
Giving demonstrations	459,321	Wildlife conservation.....	198,728
Recreational leadership...	249,658	Soil and water conservation	186,141
Music appreciation.....	248,352	Forestry.....	167,745
Health.....	741,939	Keeping personal accounts...	337,289
		Use of economic information..	142,918

Number of 4-H Club members having health examinations because of participation in the extension program..... 303,786

Number of 4-H Clubs engaging in community activities, such as improving school grounds and conducting local fairs..... 45,730

SUMMARY OF RESULTS OF BOYS' AND GIRLS' PROJECTS

Project	Boys en- rolled	Girls en- rolled	Boys com- pleting	Girls com- pleting	No. of Units
Corn.....	135,975	2,407	104,983	1,566	252,373 acres
Other cereals..	16,585	462	13,355	301	149,798 acres
Peanuts.....	11,323	474	8,892	383	15,241 acres
Soybeans, peas, alfalfa, etc..	11,481	310	8,885	220	38,684 acres
Soil and water conservation..	16,820	2,278	12,426	1,766	302,800 acres
Potatoes, Irish and sweet.....	44,668	4,182	33,774	3,053	26,618 acres
Cotton.....	35,832	850	27,252	621	99,571 acres
Tobacco.....	16,180	592	12,976	462	11,515 acres
Fruits.....	13,163	5,807	9,862	4,421	9,827 acres
Home gardens..	160,833	168,633	122,438	128,991	96,496 acres
Market gardens.	14,208	4,351	10,392	3,613	14,766 acres
Other crops....	14,895	381	11,321	260	92,089 acres
Poultry.....	128,624	76,455	96,903	57,230	9,084,040 birds
Dairy cattle ..	112,158	22,057	89,468	18,420	166,526 animals
Beef cattle....	96,111	15,840	76,564	13,460	145,254 animals
Sheep.....	23,086	5,978	17,671	4,989	100,189 animals
Swine.....	201,010	13,257	152,950	10,338	476,455 animals
Horses and mules	4,243	1,779	3,084	1,426	6,613 animals
Rabbits.....	21,384	3,143	15,171	2,347	182,341 animals
Other livestock	3,223	644	2,345	454	9,689 animals
Bees.....	4,678	514	3,140	346	9,456 colonies
Beautification of home grounds	30,770	101,842	22,456	79,172	---
Forestry.....	28,256	4,553	19,925	3,668	78,168 acres
Wildlife and... nature study..	33,118	14,528	26,110	11,474	---
Agr. engineering, farm shop, etc.	73,454	7,381	53,410	4,960	185,317 articles
Farm management	5,496	757	4,256	613	---
Food selection, preparation....	11,074	493,640	8,178	391,946	21,335,164 meals
Food, canned and frozen.....	2,599	225,380	2,000	176,454-9,838,559	quarts
Health, home nursing, first aid	88,438	150,581	73,247	124,044	---
Child care.....	424	21,039	252	16,317	---
Clothing.....	1,613	647,915	1,002	512,165-2,245,568	garments
Home management..	1,329	91,821	846	73,347	144,800 units
Home improvement	4,101	177,802	2,994	132,473	119,421 rooms
				441,031	articles
Arts and crafts	50,812	75,626	39,109	60,722	380,355 articles
Junior leadership	25,255	43,354	20,525	35,620	---
All others.....	47,025	60,106	34,886	47,612	---
Totals.....	1,489,244	2,446,719	1,143,048	1,925,254	---